High-Grade Adiopan Results Support Material Resource Growth

Resource Extensions

15m @ 4.72g/t gold from 122m incl. 6m @ 8.71g/t gold from 127m
15m @ 3.62g/t gold from 164m and 26m @ 1.17g/t gold from 190m
66m @ 1.07g/t gold from 77m incl. 7m @ 4.17g/t gold from 113m
18m @ 2.71g/t gold from 113m incl. 4m @ 9.37g/t gold from 114m

Turaco Gold Limited (ASX | TCG) ('**Turaco**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to announce further exploration results from ongoing drilling at the Afema Project in south-east Côte d'Ivoire. Reported results are from **drilling extensions to the Adiopan-Asupiri Deposit** which hosts a current open pit constrained mineral resource estimate ('**MRE**') of 1.28Moz within the 4.65Moz Afema Project MRE.

The latest results continue to demonstrate strong resource growth potential at excellent gold grades. The most recent MRE update for Asupiri of 1.28Moz, included in the Afema PFS released on 16 June 2026, was an increase of more than 50% in ~12 months from the maiden Asupiri MRE.

- The rapid resource growth at Asupiri has been driven by drilling along the northern ~2kms of the deposit, within the Adiopan area, where this latest drilling program was focused.
- Results reported from a further 13 holes drilled at Adiopan with a focus on high-grade resource growth. Results from this **extensional drilling** at Adiopan include (refer Table Two and Figures Two, Three & Four):
    - **15m @ 4.72g/t** gold from 122m, including **6m @ 8.71g/t** gold from 127m (ADIDD0049)
    - **6m @ 3.11g/t** gold from 71m; and
      15m @ 3.62g/t gold from 164m, including **6m @ 6.26g/t** gold from 168m; and
      26m @ 1.17g/t gold from 190m (ADIDD0048)
    - **66m @ 1.07g/t** gold from 77m, including **7m @ 4.17g/t** gold from 113m (ADIDD0043)
    - **18m @ 2.71g/t** gold from 113m, including **4m @ 9.37g/t** gold from 114m (ADIDD0037)
    - **15m @ 2.74g/t** gold from 146m, including **4m @ 7.59g/t** gold from 155m (ADIDD0045)
    - **3m @ 3.90g/t** gold 273m; and
      5m @ 5.28g/t gold from 293m (ADIDD0046)
    - **9m @ 1.38g/t** gold from 94m; and
      8m @ 1.69g/t gold from 110m (ADIDD0047)
    - **12m @ 1.35g/t** gold from 100m (ADIDD0038)
    - **22m @ 0.93g/t** gold from 95m (ADIDD0039)
    - **13m @ 1.30g/t** gold from 100m (ADIDD0050)
- Clear **extensions of shallow high-grade zones of mineralisation** at Adiopan which remain 'open' (refer Figures Three and Four).
- Holes ADIDD0045 returned 15m @ 2.74g/t gold from 146m which represent a **northern strike extension of ~150 metres** (refer Figure Two).
- Mineralisation in hole ADIDD0046 of 5m @ 5.28g/t gold from 293m is interpreted to be an extension of the Asupiri West structure with **no drilling for 700 metres** south between this hole and northern most hole on this structure.

- Infill drilling at Adiopan has returned results including (refer Table Two and Figures Two & Three)
    - 17m @ 3.15g/t gold from 131m, including 7m @ 6.19g/t gold from 139m; and

      11m @ 1.62g/t gold from 156m (ADIDD0035)
    - 14m @ 2.90g/t gold from 73m, including 5m @ 4.67g/t gold from 74m (ADIDD0051)
    - 11m @ 1.71g/t gold from 176m; and

      7m @ 1.58g/t gold from 193m (ADIDD0036)
- Results demonstrate not only immediate growth potential at Adiopan-Asupiri but also the potential for **additional high-grade gold shoots along the broader 35kms of Afema shear.**
- In addition to further drilling at Adiopan, drilling is being undertaken at Anuiri, Begnopan and Woulo Woulo Deposits with a **regular flow of drill results expected over the coming weeks**.

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"Just over a month after releasing the Afema PFS, which highlighted the strong economics underpinning development of the 4.65Moz Afema Project, we are already showing clear potential for further resource growth.

Recent drilling at Woulo Woulo has extended broad zones of mineralisation while defining higher-grade gold zones at depth. Along the Afema Shear, drilling has also extended high-grade mineralisation which remains shallow and open.

Over the coming months, we expect a steady flow of drilling results from Woulo Woulo, Adiopan, Begnopan and Anuiri. This drilling is focused on extending mineralisation and increasing the resource estimates across each of the deposits."

Asupiri is located along the central portion of the Afema Shear on a parallel structure offset to the southeast of Anuiri (refer Figure One). Mineralisation is northeast trending and east dipping. Drilling has defined two sub-parallel trends with the 'Asupiri East' structure extending along 5.7kms of drilled strike extent with multiple gold shoots up to 35m in width from 'Brahima' in the south to 'Adiopan' in the north, and the Asupiri West structure extending along 2kms of drilled strike extent.

The current Asupiri MRE is **33.8Mt at 1.2g/t gold for 1,280,000 ounces** (at lower cut-off of 0.5g/t), constrained to an open pit shell, with approximately 67% of the ounces classified as Indicated.

Asupiri JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
0.5g/t	Indicated	21.5Mt	1.3g/t	840
	Inferred	12.3Mt	1.1g/t	440
	Total	**33.8Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**1,280**

Table One | Asupiri JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Test work at Asupiri achieved an average gold extraction of ~88% from fresh mineralisation through primary whole ore grind (75µm), sulphide flotation to a low mass recovery (5.1%) concentrate, ultra fine grinding (12µm) of concentrate followed by oxidative & cyanide leaching (refer ASX announcement 30 April 2025).

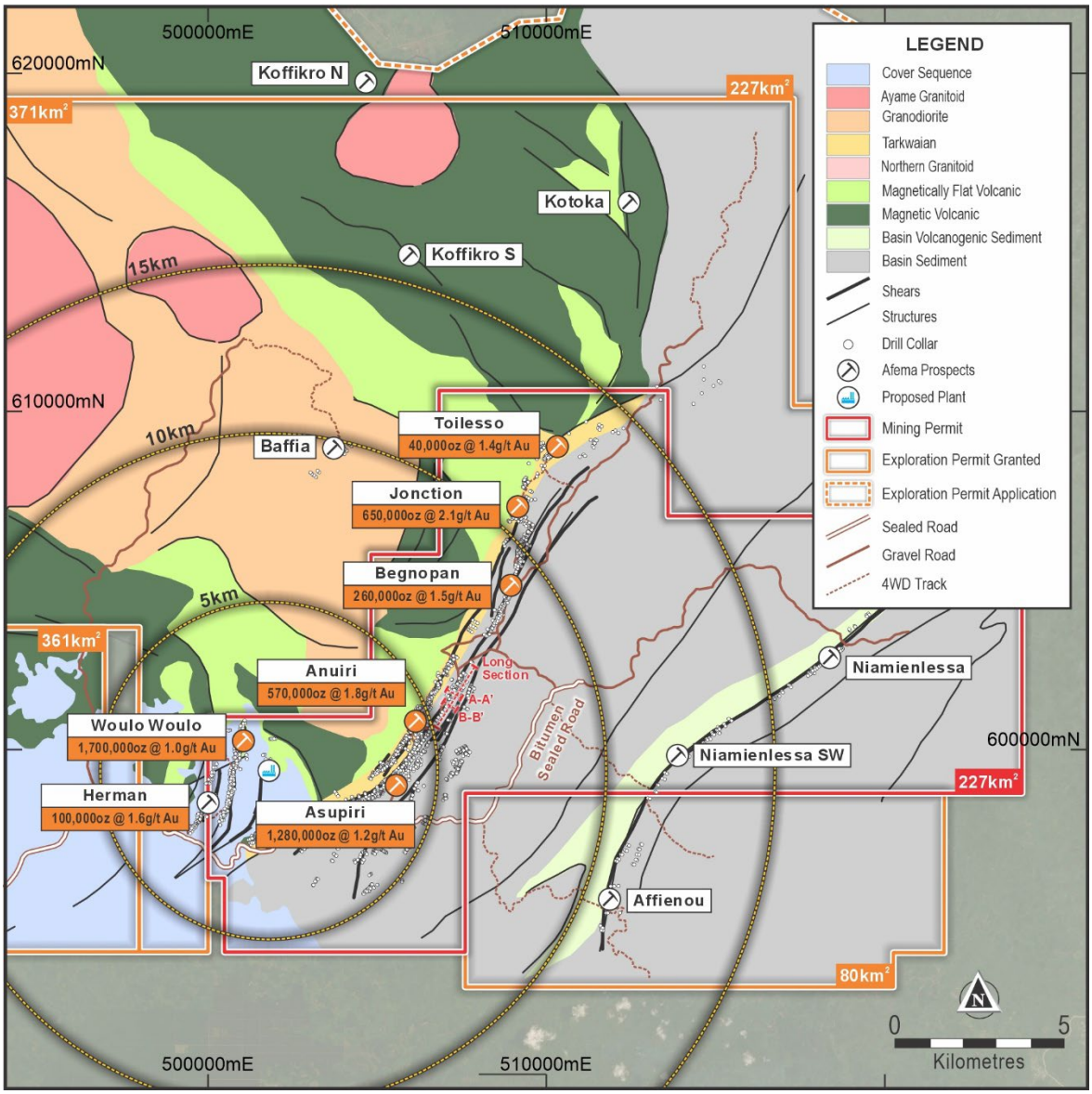


Figure One | Afema Mining Permit with MREs

Latest Adiopan-Asupiri Drilling

Adiopan is located at the northern end of the 1.28Moz Asupiri MRE, immediately adjacent to the 0.57Moz Anuiri MRE and approximately 4 kilometres east of the 1.7Moz Woulo Woulo MRE (refer Figure One).

Turaco recently completed a further 2,984m of drilling across 17 holes at Adiopan, 13 of which were primarily focussed on drilling down dip extensions (refer Figures Two, Three and Four). The remaining four holes (ADIDD0040-42,44) were drilled to gather metallurgical samples for the DFS and therefore not assayed. Results received include:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t	Comment
ADIDD0035	**131**	**148**	**17**	**3.15**	Infill
including	***139***	***146***	***7***	***6.19***	
and	156	167	11	1.62	
ADIDD0036	176	187	11	1.71	Infill
and	193	200	7	1.58	
ADIDD0037	**113**	**131**	**18**	**2.71**	Down Dip Drilling Extension
including	***114***	***118***	***4***	***9.37***	
ADIDD0038	100	112	12	1.35	Down Dip Drilling Extension
ADIDD0039	95	117	22	0.93	Down Dip Drilling Extension
ADIDD0043	**77**	**143**	**66**	**1.07**	Down Dip Drilling Extension
including	***113***	***120***	***7***	***4.17***	
ADIDD0045	**146**	**161**	**15**	**2.74**	Northern Strike Extension
including	***155***	***159***	***4***	***7.59***	
ADIDD0046	273	276	3	3.90	New Parallel Western Zone
and	**293**	**298**	**5**	**5.28**	
ADIDD0047	94	103	9	1.38	Down Dip Drilling Extension
and	110	118	8	1.69	
ADIDD0048	**71**	**77**	**6**	**3.11**	Down Dip Drilling Extension
and	**164**	**179**	**15**	**3.62**	
including	***168***	***174***	***6***	***6.26***	
and	**190**	**216**	**26**	**1.17**	
ADIDD0049	**122**	**137**	**15**	**4.72**	Down Dip Drilling Extension
and	**127**	**133**	**6**	**8.71**	
ADIDD0050	100	113	13	1.30	Down Dip Drilling Extension
ADIDD0051	**73**	**87**	**14**	**2.90**	Infill
including	***74***	***79***	***5***	***4.67***	

Table Two | Asupiri-Adiopan Latest Drill Results

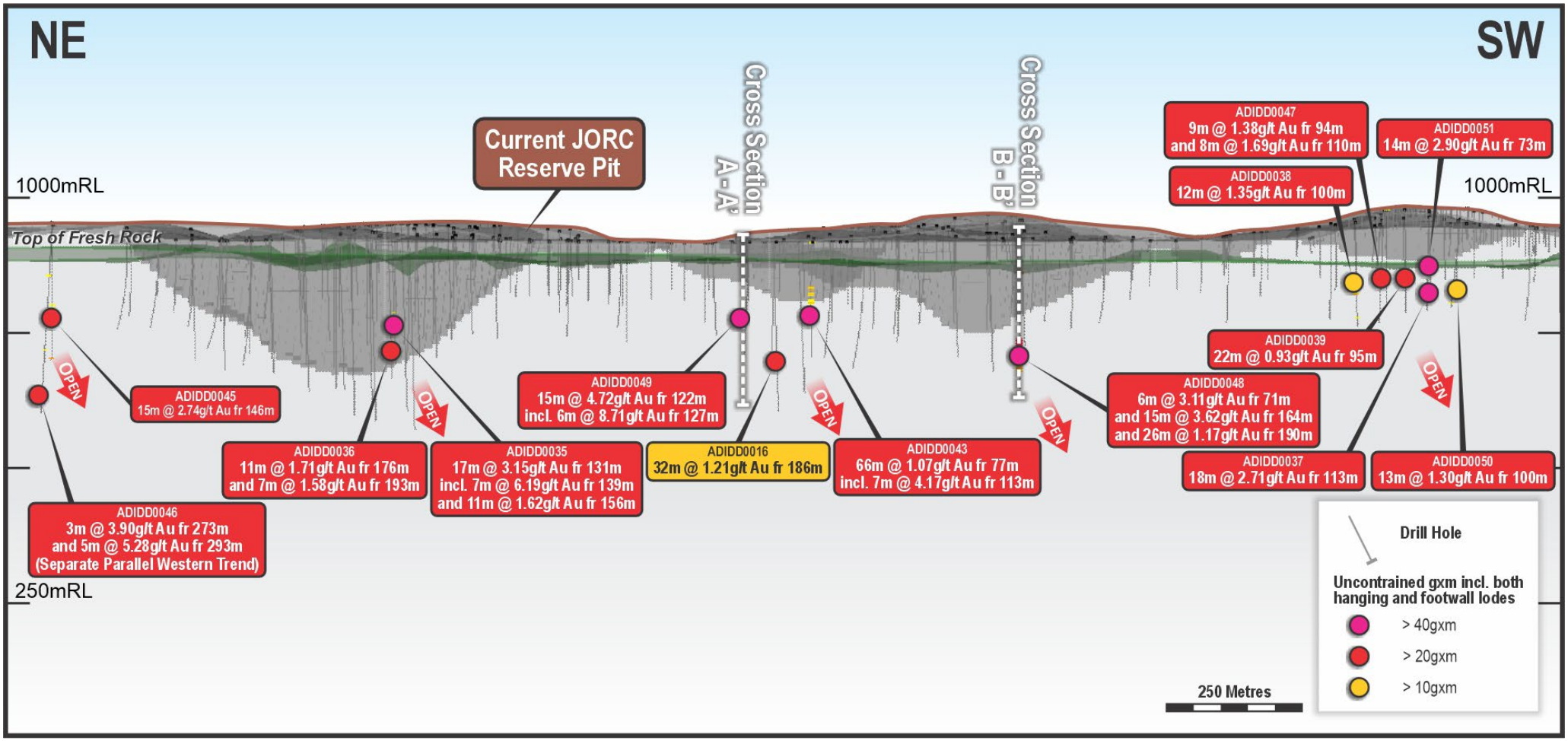
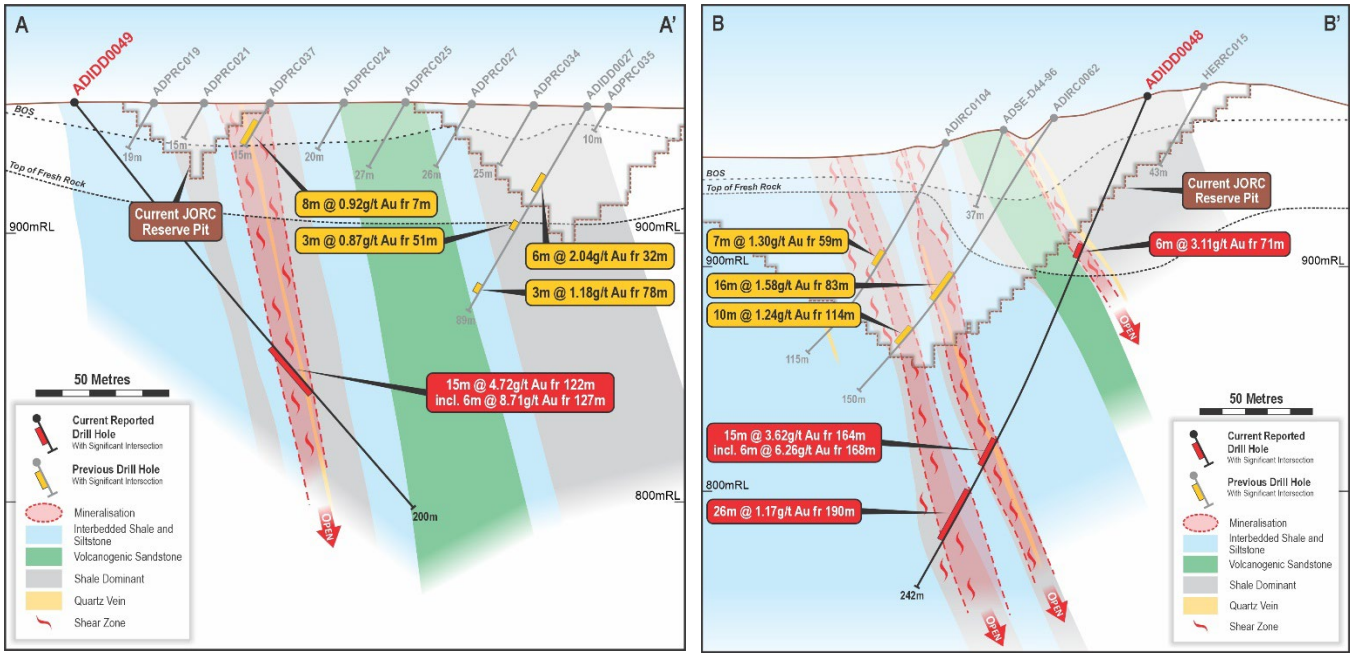


Figure Two | Adiopan Long Section with Reserve Open Pits



Figures Three and Four | Adiopan Cross Section ADIDD0049 and ADIDD0048

Asupiri includes two parallel trends:

- The western trend occupying a similar stratigraphic position to Jonction, with the mineralised shear localised on the contact between interbedded shales and siltstones and the coarser-gained quartz sandstone with conglomeratic lenses associated with the Tarkwaian-type sediments. Pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite occur along shear bands accompanied by strong silica-sericite-iron-carbonate alteration.
- The eastern trend occurs entirely within the interbedded shale and siltstone package of the Kumasi basin with mineralised expressed as sheared quartz veins, developed along lithological contacts, accompanied by strong visible iron-carbonate alteration and disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The mineralisation at Adiopan is positioned at the northern of the eastern trend of Asupiri. At least two subparallel mineralised shears are present with mineralisation associated with strong silicification expressed as brecciated quartz veins. Mineralised cataclasite is also present on some shear segments.

Hole ADIDD0046 intersected a zone of mineralisation (5m @ 5.28g/t gold) which is interpreted to be an extension of the western trend of Asupiri which has not previously been identified at Adiopan.

Mineralisation remains open in all directions. Given these latest highly encouraging results further follow-up drilling will be undertaken with the objective of further extending the down-plunge higher-grade mineralisation and assessing the potential for expanding the current PFS pit design and targeting underground resources beyond the pit.

– Ends –

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Turaco Gold Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Elliot Grant, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grant is a full-time employee and security holder of Turaco Gold Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Grant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information
References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Production Targets and Forecast Financial Information. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.
For further information specifically regarding Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, Production Targets and Forecast Financial Information included in this announcement, refer to the Company's ASX announcements:

- 'Afema PFS Confirms Compelling Economics as +200,000ozpa Producer' dated 17 June 2026;
- 'Afema Resource Growth Continues to 4.65Moz' dated 18 March 2026; and
- 'Further Resource Growth to in Excess of 4Moz Gold' dated 30 October 2025

Cautionary Statements
Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to inherent uncertainty associated with reporting visual results.

Appendix One

Afema Project MRE

The Afema Project located in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure Five). The independent Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') was updated on 17 June 2026 as part of a completed Pre-Feasibility Study. The MRE of 4.65Moz gold comprises the Woulo Woulo, Herman, Jonction, Anuiri, Asupiri, Begnopan and Toilesso deposits, along with a small historical heap leach stockpile. The MRE excludes other mineralisation drilled within the Afema Project area including; Baffia, Niamienlessa and Affienou which will be subject to further resource definition drilling.

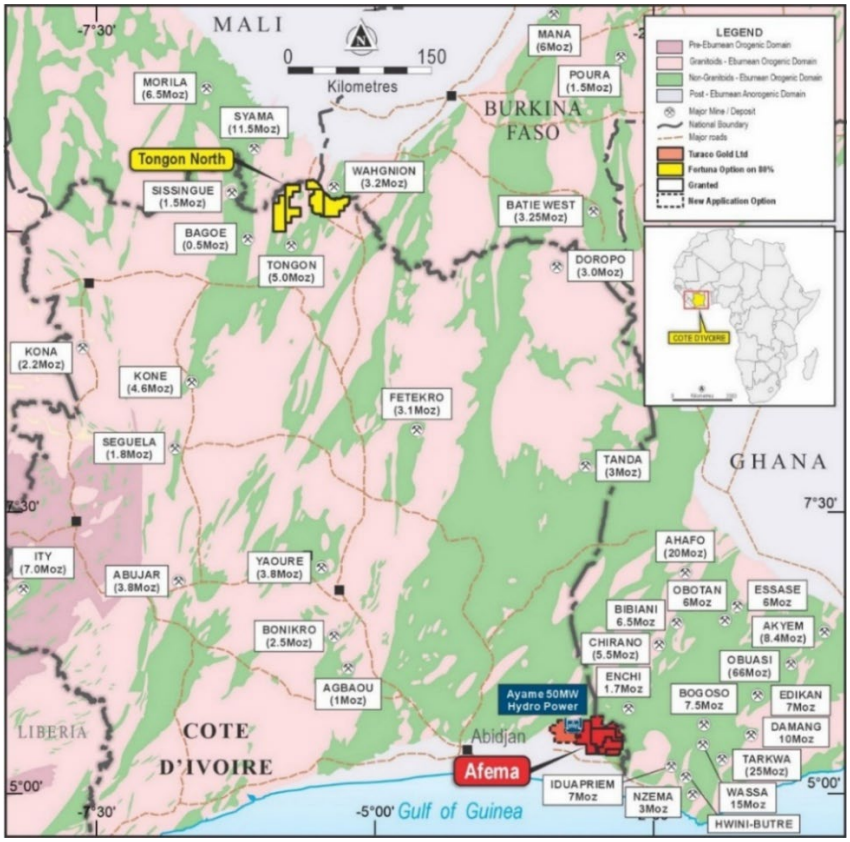

Figure Five | Afema Project Location

Table Three shows the current Afema Project MRE by classification with the open pit constrained component reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold and, for Jonction only where drilling shows good continuity of higher-grade zones, the material beneath the optimised pit reported lower cut-off 1.5g/t gold.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate				
		Total		
Cut-Off	Classification	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Ounces ('000)
0.5g/t open pit / 1.5g/t underground	Indicated	72.2Mt	1.2g/t	2,850
	Inferred	44.5Mt	1.3g/t	1,810
	Total	**116.7Mt**	**1.3g/t**	**4,650**

Table Three | Afema Project Open Pit & Underground JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Table Four shows the Afema Project MRE by classification for the open pit constrained component (including the Heap Leach Stockpile).

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Open Pit Constrained (incl. Heap Leach Stockpile)				
Cut-Off	Classification	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Ounces ('000)
0.5g/t	Indicated	71.6Mt	1.2g/t	2,790
	Inferred	43.1Mt	1.2g/t	1,670
	Total	**114.7Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**4,450**

Table Four | Afema Project Open Pit Constrained JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Table Five shows the Afema Project MRE by classification for the Jonction underground component.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Underground				
Cut-Off	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
1.5g/t	Indicated	0.6Mt	3.1g/t	60
	Inferred	1.5Mt	3.0g/t	140
	Total	**2.1Mt**	**3.0g/t**	**200**

Table Five | Afema Project Underground JORC 2012 MRE (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Table Six shows the Afema Project MRE by deposit.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Woulo Woulo	53.5Mt	1.0g/t	1,700
Herman	2.0Mt	1.6g/t	100
Jonction	9.8Mt	2.1g/t	650
Anuiri	10.2Mt	1.8g/t	570
Asupiri	33.8Mt	1.2g/t	1,280
Begnopan	5.1Mt	1.5g/t	260
Heap Leach Stockpile	1.4Mt	0.9g/t	40
Toilesso	1.0Mt	1.4g/t	40
Total	**116.7Mt**	**1.2g/t**	**4,650**

Table Six | Afema Project JORC Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Afema Project Ore Reserve

On 17 June 2026, Turaco announced an independent JORC Probable Ore Reserve Estimate for the Afema Project as part of a completed Pre-Feasibility Study. The Probable Ore Reserve of 1.91Moz the Woulo Woulo, Jonction, Anuiri and Asupiri deposits based on a gold price assumption of US$2,000/oz.

Afema Project JORC 2012 Probable Ore Reserve Estimate			
Deposit	**Tonnes**	**Gold Grade**	**Ounces ('000)**
Woulo Woulo	35.6Mt	0.8g/t	962
Jonction	1.9Mt	2.1g/t	128
Anuiri	5.0Mt	1.9g/t	309
Asupiri	12.5Mt	1.3g/t	513
Total	**55.1Mt**	**1.1g/t**	**1,912**

Table Seven | Afema Project Probable Ore Reserve Estimate (figures may not add up due to appropriate rounding)

Appendix Two

Adiopan Drilling Details, Afema Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
ADIDD0035	507557	602027	971	-60	300	210	**131**	**148**	**17**	**3.15**
						including	***139***	***146***	***7***	***6.19***
						and	**156**	**167**	**11**	**1.62**
ADIDD0036	507587	602016	973	-60	300	230	**176**	**187**	**11**	**1.71**
						and	**193**	**200**	**7**	**1.58**
ADIDD0037	506837	600888	989	-60	300	150	**113**	**131**	**18**	**2.71**
						including	***114***	***118***	***4***	***9.37***
ADIDD0038	506890	600969	979	-60	300	161	**100**	**112**	**12**	**1.35**
ADIDD0039	506851	600916	988	-60	300	155	**95**	**117**	**22**	**0.93**
ADIDD0040	507304	601511	950	-55	300	76	Not Assayed – Metallurgical Hole			
ADIDD0041	507632	602239	951	-55	300	129	Not Assayed – Metallurgical Hole			
ADIDD0042	507562	602061	969	-60	300	181	Not Assayed – Metallurgical Hole			
ADIDD0043	507161	601625	950	-50	120	201	**77**	**143**	**66**	**1.07**
						including	***113***	***120***	***7***	***4.17***
ADIDD0044	507131	601376	961	-60	300	111	Not Assayed – Metallurgical Hole			
ADIDD0045	507798	602396	970	-55	305	220	**146**	**161**	**15**	**2.74**
						including	***155***	***159***	***4***	***7.59***
ADIDD0046	507841	602373	972	-55	305	315	**273**	**276**	**3**	**3.90**
						and	**293**	**298**	**5**	**5.28**
ADIDD0047	506871	600932	987	-55	305	146	**94**	**103**	**9**	**1.38**
						and	**110**	**118**	**8**	**1.69**
ADIDD0048	507173	601304	975	-66.5	305	241	**71**	**77**	**6**	**3.11**
						and	**164**	**179**	**15**	**3.62**
						including	***168***	***174***	***6***	***6.26***
						and	**190**	**216**	**26**	**1.17**
ADIDD0049	507194	601700	950	-50	120	199	**122**	**137**	**15**	**4.72**
						including	***127***	***133***	***6***	***8.71***
ADIDD0050	506815	600853	978	-55	305	140	**100**	**113**	**13**	**1.30**
ADIDD0051	506817	600900	986	-60	300	119	**73**	**87**	**14**	**2.90**
						including	***74***	***79***	***5***	***4.67***
						and	109	110	1	1.37

Appendix Three | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Reported drill holes are angled diamond core (DD) holes. ▪ Half core samples were sent to the laboratory with sample weights ranging from 2.5-3kg. The remaining core was retained for geological reference. ▪ QAQC comprising certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were inserted each 25m. ▪ All samples were sent for analysis by PhotonAssay and reported at a 0.015g/t gold detection limit.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ A modular diamond core rig was used for DD holes from the surface. ▪ DD holes were collared in HQ in the oxide and continued with NTW standard core in fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▪ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	▪ DD core was deposited in core trays and transported to the company core shed. ▪ DD core was marked up for depth and recovery using the depth marks indicators by contractors. ▪ DD core was geologically logged, photographed and measured for density prior to sampling. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples obtained.
Logging	▪ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample. ▪ Logging is mostly qualitative. ▪ Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling are collected and sorted into chip and core trays for future geological reference. ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ Half DD core was collected using a dedicated core saw. Half core was utilized to maximise retained core for future reference. ▪ These techniques are considered industry standard and an effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 2-3kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of each drilled meter at this prospect. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25m. ▪ Photon analysis is non-destructive with original sampling material remaining available for check assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Samples are collected from the project area by site geologist and transported from the field camp by company employees to Intertek Laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana. ▪ Samples were analyzed as approximately using PhotonAssay (CPA-Au1) ▪ Sample was crushed with 70% passing 2mm. 500g then split and assayed. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of certified reference materials (minimum weight of 300g) and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. ▪ The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the laboratory, and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Drill hole collars have been surveyed with differential GPS (DGPS) reporting cm-scale accuracy. ▪ RLs are reported 'clipped' to the project digital elevation model derived from a recent LIDAR survey. ▪ DD collars are marked by concrete plinths to preserve their location. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 30 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy or Garmin GPS to <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available. ▪ 900m elevation is added to true RLs for the 'project' RL to avoid deeper drill hole data points having negative values. ▪ Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Adiopan holes reported in this announcement were drilled at dips of -55 to -60 and generally towards an azimuth of 300-305 with two (ADIDD0043 and ADIDD0049) holes drilled to 120 due to access constraints. These variable orientations reflect allowance for drill hole deviation across longer holes. ▪ Drill hole spacing at Adiopan occurs on approximately 20-40m and is sufficient drilling density to estimate indicated and inferred resources in structurally hosted gold deposits.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ Drill orientation was designed perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. For Adiopan drill holes reported in this announcement, down hole intercepts are approximate to interpreted true-thickness. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▪ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	▪ All drill results reported in this release are from granted within exploitation permit PE43, located in south-east Côte d'Ivoire. Exploitation permit PE43 is held by Afema Gold SA. Turaco holds an 80% interest in Afema Gold SA through a shareholding in Taurus Gold Afema Holdings Ltd, the parent entity of Afema Gold SA. ▪ Exploitation permit PE43 was granted on 2 December 2013 and is valid until 1 December 2033 with a 10-year renewal option thereafter. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Exploration work undertaken prior to Turaco was undertaken by SOMIAF, Taurus Gold Ltd and Teranga Gold Corporation and, at comprised drilling, soil sampling and airborne geophysics.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ Mineralisation is characteristic of mesothermal gold within mineralized shear zones. ▪ All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age. All geological units and tectonic events are taken to be Paleoproterozoic in age.
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	▪ Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix Two.
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Drill results are calculated at lower cut-off of 0.50g/t gold with maximum of 4m dilution (unless noted otherwise).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ Mineralised intercepts provided are downhole only.
Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous intercepts of >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix Two.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ Metallurgical testwork results for Adiopan-Asupiri were announced 30 April 2025. ▪ Latest JORC Mineral Resource estimate for Asupiri was announced 17 June 2026.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Further deeper drilling is being undertaken at Adiopan-Asupiri to both infill and expand the MRE. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.